

Grammar

1. Write the first-person form for the present indicative of the following verbs:

conocer _____ *conozco* ver _____ *veo*

dar _____ *doy* caer _____ *caigo*

2. Conjugate the following verbs in the present indicative:

perder

<i>pierdo</i>	<i>perdemos</i>
<i>pierdes</i>	<i>perdéis</i>
<i>pierde</i>	<i>pierden</i>

poder

<i>puedo</i>	<i>podemos</i>
<i>puedes</i>	<i>podéis</i>
<i>puede</i>	<i>pueden</i>

pedir

<i>pido</i>	<i>pedimos</i>
<i>pides</i>	<i>pedís</i>
<i>pide</i>	<i>piden</i>

3. What are the two parts of a Spanish reflexive verb? Give three examples.

The two parts of a Spanish reflexive verb are a reflexive pronoun and a verb form. / Examples may vary, but might include: acostarse, afeitarse, arreglarse, bañarse, cepillarse, despertarse, ducharse, lavarse, pintarse, ponerse, secarse, vestirse.

4. List the reflexive pronouns.

<i>me</i>	<i>nos</i>
<i>te</i>	<i>os</i>
<i>se</i>	<i>se</i>

5. What do the verbs *encantar*, *importar*, and *interesar* have in common with the verb *gustar*?

Like *gustar*, these verbs use the construction: indirect object pronoun + verb + subject.

6. When do we use the singular form of the above verbs and when do we use the plural?

The verbs take the singular form when the subject is singular, and plural when the subject is plural.

7. What prepositional phrase can we use instead of the possessive pronouns *su* / *sus* for clarity or emphasis?

The prepositional phrase *de* + name / pronoun can be used instead of *su* / *sus* for clarity or emphasis.